#### **BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS**

### **Bovine Tuberculosis (bTB)**



- Bovine TB (bTB) is a contagious disease caused by the bacteria Mycobacterium bovis.
- Cattle are the primary host for *M. bovis*, but it can infect many species.
- M. bovis has spilled over to wildlife in the U.S. and other countries, infecting deer, elk, black bear, bobcat, coyote, opossum, raccoons, and foxes.
- The disease is endemic in wildlife in parts of Hawaii, Michigan, Alberta, Manitoba.
  Sporadic cases in wildlife have occurred in Montana, New York, Minnesota, Indiana, and Ontario
- Humans can contract M. bovis by consuming unpasteurized dairy products, or through the inhalation or direct contact with the bacteria through an open wound, but cases are rare in the U.S.
- <u>bTB is not currently known to be</u> present in Montana wildlife

# Why is it important?

- bTB was detected in 6 Montana game farms in the early 1990's (Sheridan, Richland, Granite, Park, and Bighorn Counties).
- In 1993, a wild mule deer and two coyotes tested positive for bTB near the positive Bighorn County game farm
- More recently, bTB was detected in cattle in Alberta and South Dakota in 2016 & 2017.
- Once established in wildlife populations, the disease is very difficult and expensive to control or eradicate.
- Infected wildlife ultimately die of the disease, can become a source of infection for livestock, and could increase the risk of human exposure.

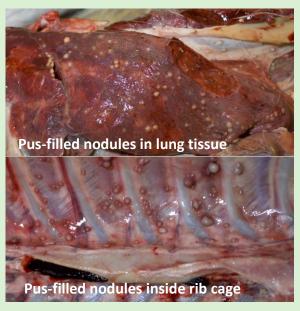
## Identification of suspect animals





Abscessed lymph node

Pus in lung



### Sampling animals with lesions

- Call FWP Wildlife Health Lab (406-994-6357)
- Wear personal protective equipment
- If fresh, collect blood
- Collect two sections of affected tissue place one in buffered formalin (1"x1") (DO NOT FREEZE), and one in a whirl-pak (2"x2"), double bagged and refrigerated (freeze if not shipping within 72 hrs)
- Use 10% bleach solution for 5 minutes to disinfect instruments, gloves, tables, etc.
- Incinerate carcass or double-bag and take to landfill